

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 172.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER
ARTISTS' SUNDRIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS
FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM
\$5 per dozen.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME
GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES
IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [296]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 17th August, 1882, at Two o'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Comprising:-

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate in Queen's Road, East, Victoria, Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road and measuring thereon 175 feet or thereabouts, on the South side thereof on Ground now or formerly in the possession of Government and measuring thereon 175 feet on the East side thereof on Inland Lot No. 37, and measuring thereon 220 feet, and on the West side thereof on Inland Lot No. 35, and measuring thereon 220 feet, which said PIECE of GROUND is Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 74. Together with the 48 MES-SAGES thereon for the residue of a term of 75 years and for the further term of 924 years.

THE Property will be offered for Sale in 48 Lots and will be Sold subject to the respective lettings and tenancies thereof and to the Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to be performed therefor.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong,
or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1882. [294]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the

Premises

By ORDER of the MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the LAND OFFICE as the REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 696, measuring on the North and South sides 16 feet, East and West sides 50 feet.

Together with the HOUSE No. 118, in Queen's Road West.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1882. [557]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to offer for Sale by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 24th August, 1882, at Two o'CLOCK P.M.,
at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Comprising:-

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate in Staunton Street, Victoria, Hongkong, abutting on the North and East side thereof on Staunton Street, and measuring thereon 130 feet or thereabouts, on the South West side thereof on other Portion of the said Lot and measuring thereon 132 feet or thereabouts, on the North West side thereof on Siu Wong Street, and measuring thereon 205 feet or thereabouts, and on the South East side thereof on Inland Lot No. 94 and measuring thereon 130 feet or thereabouts, which said PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND is Registered in the LAND OFFICE as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 157. Together with the 48 MES-SAGES thereon for the residue of a term of 994 years.

THE Property will be offered for Sale in 42 Lots and will be Sold subject to the respective lettings and tenancies thereof and to the Crown Rent and Covenants payable and to be performed therefor.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
Hongkong,
or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1882. [562]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four Substantially Built HOUSES and Four Large GRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's Road East. The above Property will be Sold in one Lot or in 4 separate Lots of one HOUSE and 1 GODOWN in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN PO,
or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1882. [562]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA)
(CLOSE TO THE UNION CHAPEL).

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN AND
AMERICAN NOVELTIES,
CONSISTING OF:-

TRAVELLING BAGS, FANCY ARTICLES,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
CUTLERY, STATIONERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED

G O O D S,
&c., &c., &c.

EMILE PFANKUCHEN,
Amoy, 25th July, 1882. [557]

Intimations.

M. G U E D E S.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF

SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the

Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, August the 28th, 1882, at 3 P.M.,

for the purpose of receiving the Report of the

Directors and a Statement of Accounts to 30th

June, 1882.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th instant, to the

28th instant inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. COOKE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1882. [556]

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all

other appliances for Book-binding in

first rate working order.

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING,

AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c.,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN

THE TRADE.

EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE

COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.

Books, Machine-ruled, of every description made to order.

A varied stock of specially selected Stationery always on hand.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [456]

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
SUMMER REQUISITES.
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

SELTZOGENESES.

EYE PROTECTORS.

EAR PLUGS,
FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTE.

FELLOW'S SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,
&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
AND
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG,
ESTABLISHED 1841.

The *China Mail* tells us that "the plain, business-like and straightforward financial statement drawn up by H.E. the Administrator is a most refreshing document when regarded by way of contrast with the stilted and windy productions which, on similar occasions, formed the talk of the town and raised the ire of residents during the HENNESSY regime. Instead of a flaring Budget Address, we have now a quiet "minute" conveying some information about the financial position of the Colony." What does this actually mean? What are the facts of the case? Simply these:—The colonial estimates prepared by Mr. W. H. MARSH, and presented to the Legislative Council yesterday, are in every important respect identical with the estimates prepared in previous years under the direction of Sir John Pope HENNESSY. The "quiet minute" which conveys some information about the financial position of the Colony, is a clear and practical written statement, which does infinite credit to Mr. MARSH's official reputation as a thorough business man. The Administrator is not an orator; like many other clever officials he is apparently unable to collect his ideas and give them proper expression in a public speech, so like a sensible man he contented himself with writing out what Sir John Pope HENNESSY, with all the confidence of an experienced parliamentary debater, would have spoken with perfect ease, and great effect. Mr. MARSH's written statement follows with the utmost precision the lines laid down by Sir John Pope HENNESSY in his budget speeches, and only exhibits the differences which must always necessarily exist between a written statement and a public speech. Whatever credit may be due for the satisfactory state of the finances of the Colony, must clearly be awarded to Sir John Pope HENNESSY. Mr. MARSH has had actually nothing whatever to do with any of the measures which have led to such satisfactory financial results; he has merely drawn out a statement of accounts, and supplemented that statement with a few general observations by way of explanation. It was quite impossible that he could have done more than this. Had Mr. GLADSTONE—the greatest political financier of the century—been in the Administrator's place, he could not possibly have done more than Mr. MARSH has accomplished, and no practical accountant who thoroughly knows his business could have done less. And in the face of these plain facts, with which every man who takes the slightest interest in the affairs of the Colony must be perfectly well acquainted, the *China Mail* rants like an enraged bull about the Colony having returned to an honest, straightforward and useful administration, and like a miserable turn-coat, sneeringly talks about the shuffling and vainglorious attempts on the part of Governor HENNESSY to obtain notoriety or fame as a financier. Our temporary should refer to the flattering eulogiums which appeared in its columns when Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's speeches on the estimates were reviewed from the years 1877 to 1880—and then hide its head for shame.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion of correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1882.

This howl of triumph indulged in by the *China Mail* in connection with the business transacted at the meeting of the Legislative Council held yesterday afternoon, is only one more instance of the contemptible expedients to which a journal of this class will descend for the purpose of gratifying private malice. Happily the community of Hongkong are intimately acquainted with our contemporary's political bigotry, and utter want of political honesty; fortunately, outside an extremely limited circle of interested time-servers and sycophants, our citizens have long since learned to estimate the *China Mail's* random assertions at their proper value. It is painful for an independent journal like the *Telegraph* to have to confess that the Wyndham Street minor light is not always the apostle of truth, and still more painful to be compelled to own that our evening contemporary is frequently guilty of wilfully perverting facts for disreputable purposes, with which honest journalism would blush to be in any way identified. The *China Mail* has never shown its deplorable weakness in this respect more clearly than in the leading article which appears in last night's issue; an article which pretends to be an honest review of the Estimates of the Colony for the past year, and is, in fact, a feebly written, scandalously unjust, and most disgraceful attack upon our absent Governor, Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY. In all phases of political life differences of opinion must necessarily create strong feelings of partisanship. The partisans of different political parties may be misguided, self-opinionated, strongly prejudiced, nay, even bigoted without losing their own or their opponents' self respect; but it is imperative that they should be honest, and that they should settle their differences and fight their battles honorably, and for the general welfare of the public. How far the *China Mail* may claim to fairly represent independent partisanship, or respectable and upright journalism, the public of this Colony will be perfectly competent to judge for themselves by comparing that newspaper's abusive attack on the character of His Excellency the Governor with what is known to be the inviolate truth.

The proceedings at the Legislative Council meeting yesterday afternoon were not of striking interest; they brought to light nothing of importance that had not been generally anticipated. Our comments, therefore, on the principal features of our annual budget need not be lengthy.

on the subject of the Breakwater at Causeway Bay, which was read to the Council. There appears to be a discrepancy between the statements of Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY and Mr. PRICE, which outsiders are not in a position to satisfactorily explain. Nor need we dwell at length on the part played at the council table by Mr. F. BULKELEY JOHNSON; however, as the *China Mail* has, as usual, for easily understood reasons, ignored what many people will doubtless consider a very injudicious action on the part of the honourable gentleman, we may briefly devote a few lines to his especial benefit. The irrepressible unofficial member was apparently boiling over with eloquence; so powerful, in fact, seemed the itching to be on his legs, that Mr. MARSH, like Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY on a well-remembered occasion, had to bring up the would-be orator with a round turn. Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON had, as usual, to be called to order. When the honourable gentleman did address the council, it was quickly discovered that he was unburdening himself solely for the sake of talking. A grant of \$1,000 had been made to Lieut. Col. PALMER, R.E., by the Finance Committee, in recognition of that gallant officer's services in connection with the proposed Observatory scheme, and this grant had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Mr. JOHNSON had actually assented in Finance Committee to the grant; but afterwards wrote to the Acting Colonial Secretary that when the vote came before the Legislative Council he would oppose it, on the ground that the proposal was brought before the Finance Committee in an irregular, and, as the honourable member styled it, a most improper manner. As, however, the Secretary of State had sanctioned the vote, and as there was no reason to doubt that Lieut.-Col. PALMER was entitled to the remuneration, Mr. JOHNSON remarked "I do not in the present happily altered circumstances under which we meet in this chamber, your Excellency's administration commanding, as I believe, the confidence of the Colony, intend to take any further steps in the matter." It further appeared that Mr. JOHNSON had taken it upon himself to address the Secretary of State on the subject—a proceeding which many people will doubtless consider a useless impertinence. His Excellency the Administrator explained the circumstances connected with the grant to Lieut.-Col. PALMER, when Mr. JOHNSON again got on his legs and said he had better make himself understood. What he objected to was the manner in which the proposal was laid before the Committee. At that time he thought it his duty on behalf of the public to raise an objection; but now he did not wish to discuss the matter. The question naturally arises, if Mr. F. BULKELEY JOHNSON did not wish to discuss the matter, what object had he in bringing it before the Council? Was it to tell Mr. MARSH that he (Mr. JOHNSON) believed that His Excellency's administration commanded the confidence of the Colony? Or was it to let the public of Hongkong know that their best interests were safe in the keeping of Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON? It could hardly be with the first named object, as Mr. JOHNSON's belief as to the feeling of the public with regard to Mr. MARSH's administration, being based on knowledge confined to his own limited circle, is of no value whatever. And, again, it is really hard to believe that the honourable gentleman cares two straws for the interests of the Hongkong public. Let us ask Mr. F. BULKELEY JOHNSON one question. In the list of payments authorised in excess of the Estimates of 1882, which have been sanctioned by the Finance Committee but still require Legislative authority, are the following items:—

Two months full instead of half salary to Mr. Price £400.00
while in England
Refund to Mr. Price for travelling and other expenses incurred in the Public Service £271.00 £397.34
£519.34

Why did Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON not see fit in the public interest to oppose these payments? We should, really like to know what Mr. PRICE has been travelling throughout England for in the public service, and why he should receive full salary for that time, instead of half, according to regulation. If this Colony is to be burdened with the expense of Mr. J. M. PRICE's researches for the benefit of the proposed Tramway Company, we consider it robbery of the worst type. Mr. PRICE's inquiries were undertaken on his own responsibility, without the sanction of the Government, and the barren results of his journeys were embodied in one of the feeblest letters ever written by a professional man. If these payments are to be made for other services, the public will be anxious to be made acquainted with full particulars. Here is an opportunity for Mr. JOHNSON to distinguish himself. Let us hope he will avail himself of it.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GODNELL & CO., London.—[Adv.]

TELEGRAMS.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, 11th August.

The Duke of Connaught has arrived at Alexandria. The embarkation of the British Expeditionary force is nearly completed.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, stated that the Porte had intimated its readiness to conclude a military convention.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A GREAT modiste issued the following directions for wearing a new style of head gear: "With this bonnet the mouth is worn slightly open."

MESSRS. STEMMSEN & CO.'s steamer *Hongkong*, which left here on the 6th instant for Shanghai, has not yet, according to latest intelligence, arrived there. Fears are entertained that she has met with some mishap.

A MONTH'S hard labor was awarded to a Chinaman this morning by Captain Thomsett for selling Tsz Fa lottery tickets in the street yesterday, and attempting to corrupt the integrity of the Lukong who arrested him, by offering him 60 cents to let him off.

A CORRESPONDENT in Rome telegraphs that the scurrilous denial given to the report that Italy would join England and France in a military intervention in Egypt, is almost unanimously approved of by the press. Public feeling, the correspondent adds, continues to run high in favour of Arabi Pasha and the National party.

A NEW military organisation in Austria has been resolved on by a council under the presidency of the Emperor. It must be approved by Parliament, but has been well received by the people at large. The present system of army centralisation will be abolished, and the army will be divided into fifteen territorial corps, as in the German system.

TWO barbers were charged at the Police Court this morning with administering a stupefying drug to a brother professional at Aberdeen, and stealing clothing from him valued at \$1.60, and \$7.60 in money. The complainant, who said he was unable to speak clearly as his throat was bad, was sent to hospital, and the case remained till the 15th instant.

VERY little attention, observes the *Overland Mail*, is paid just now to any matters other than those relating to Egypt; but the ever-increasing strength of the Russian fortifications and dockyards at Vladivostock calls for notice. Against what Power are they directed—who do they menace? It will be said China; but, nevertheless, the growth of a powerful arsenal dominating the Chinese seas is a matter which may be regarded with some concern, and may ultimately give us trouble.

We would direct attention to the present condition of the Long Pier at Wanchai, which is in a very dangerous state. Holes of large dimensions are to be seen in it, the result of the planking having rotted away, and should any unfortunate sailor on the pier happen to go on it at night, he would stand a very good chance of falling through one of the apertures and getting drowned. We would suggest that a barrier be put up at the entrance to the Pier to prevent accident.

THE gossips who wag their heads so knowingly, and account for the Royal Princes' votes on the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill as a proof that the Queen would be anxious, were the law changed, to marry the Princess Beatrice to her brother-in-law, the Prince of Hesse, have memories more than usually unretentive; or perhaps it suits them to forget that the Prince of Wales and his brother voted for the bill in question before the Prince of Hesse was a widower.

HAPPENING to look in at the bowling alley of the Hongkong Hotel yesterday, we observed three jolly ship captains and a chief engineer indulging in a roll whose united weight amounted to 717 lbs., giving an average of 172.123 lbs. to each. The respective weights were 308, 235, 233 and 226 lbs. As four such ponderous specimens of humanity are seldom to be seen bowling together, we thought we would make a note of the circumstance. The grease which streamed from them in their violent efforts to knock the pins over, would be sufficient for the wheels of two ordinary railway trains for a week.

OUR ancient colleague Lord WINCHESTER and NOTTINGHAM, better known years ago on the London Sporting press as "John Davis" and "The Political Peer," was asked to become patron of the Northampton Horticultural Society. In reply he wrote:—"Sir—I think that the City of Northampton, having been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Labouchere's eloquence and the fruits of Mr. Bradlaugh's philosophy, stands in no need of any other horticultural exhibition." This was rather neat for the veteran *friendship*, who, we are sorry to learn, has greatly changed for the worse since the death of his only son, Lord Maidstone, once well known as a fairly good gentleman "jock." Poor Maidstone got into a bad school on the turf, and quickly came to grief.

THE late General GARIBOLDI was an example of the proverbial saying that great men have good mothers. Old people at Nice still remember her great beauty, her rigid uprightness of life, and her generous kindness to others. Her kindly charity in nursing the sick and giving away to the fittest extent of her means were so well known, that wherever she passed, men and women addressed her with respectful familiarity as "la Signora ROSA." To her prayers her adventurous son ascribed his preservation amid a hundred dangers, and to her tender care for all who were unfortunate he traced his love of an unhappy country. The only portrait that graced the patriot's chamber at Caprera was the pale yet smiling face of an old woman with a red silk handkerchief round her head which hung at the foot of her bed. If a visitor looked at it he would say, with moistening eyes, "That is my mother!"

WE would remind our readers that M. DECHÈVRE'S excellent work on "The Typhoons of the Chinese Seas in the year 1880," which we have reviewed at length in the last three issues of this journal, may be procured at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's, Queen's Road.

WE read that when the German Empress travels during the summer her railway carriage is protected against the heat in a very ingenious manner. Its roof is covered with a layer of turf, which is watered frequently during the day. The rays of the sun, of course, cannot penetrate into the carriage, the tenants of which find themselves almost as cool as they will eventually be when resting for ever beneath the sod.

PARENTAL affection at Swansea would seem to be at a rather low ebb just at present if we may judge by the following advertisement which appears in a Welsh newspaper:—"Wanted, a smart boy, to look after horse and dog-cart, and make himself generally useful, and one whose parents do not object to his being flogged if necessary.—Apply, &c." A good many "smart" boys might be found willing to drive a horse and cart, but we question whether there would be many willing to "smart" for doing so. Why, it may be asked, is it necessary at the seat of the Welsh copper and oyster industries, to advertise for boys qualified to be flogged? Are the Welsh so lacking in energy, that they require frequent greasing with a hedgestick to make them do their duty? Or are the Welsh masters such unmannered brutes that they cannot enjoy their Sunday's lamb and asparagus unless they have had a bit of healthful exercise with a horsewhip upon the cuticles of their unfortunate apprentices?

AT ST. PETERSBURG newspaper publishes a complete list of the marriageable princes and princesses living at the present moment in Europe. The marriageable age for a prince is taken to be from twenty-four to forty, and for a princess from eighteen to twenty-eight. The former, therefore, has sixteen marriageable years, as against a poor decade of the other. On the other hand, the number of eligible princes exceeds that of marriageable princesses. There are thirty-one of the former, and twenty-four of the latter. Most of these princes naturally belong to prince-ruled Germany. There are, indeed, no less than twenty German princes now on the marriage market. In this list is not included any representative of the Royal House of Prussia, the eldest son of the Crown Prince being married already, and the second being only twenty years old. The most eligible bachelor of the number is, no doubt, King Ludwig of Bavaria, but no more obdurate bachelor and misogynist exists. The rest of the princes are little better than playthings; and in mentioning one of them, Henry XVII., Prince of Reuss, the chronicler from whom we are quoting thinks himself bound to add that though the principality is but small, the Prince is uncommonly well off. The rest of Europe has but a poor supply of princes by the side of Germany. France offers a Bourbon in the person of Prince Peter d'Orleans, born in 1845, and now occupying the humble position of lieutenant in the French navy. Denmark supplies a candidate in the shape of the King's youngest son, Prince Waldemar. The Royal House of Italy furnishes that eligible widow Prince Amadeo, once King of Spain. Another widow of a less eligible description is Prince Albert, lord and master of tiny Monaco. The Netherlands, Austria, Russia, and Portugal, each furnish one or more representatives to the list. Of princesses there is in the first place and above all the Princess Beatrice, the only remaining unmarried daughter of the Queen, now twenty-five years old. Other princesses are to be found by the wiser with the necessary qualifications in Spain, Portugal, Austria, Holstein, Hesse, and other minor German principalities. Lastly, if anyone is bold enough to woo a new Penthesilea, she is perhaps to be found in that descendant of a line of warrior chieftains, the Princess Zorka of Montenegro.

SAYS THE *Saturday Review*:—There was once a sound scholar who prided himself upon the fact that his daughters could speak Greek and Hebrew by the time they were as high as the table. Unfortunately they never grew any higher. Their intellectual development interfered with their bodily growth. Nor is this by any means a solitary instance of the disappointments which menace the proud parents of infant prodigies. The precocious boy is too often the metaphysical father of a prematurely senile man. The unfulfilled promise of such a person is always a saddening subject for consideration. It is natural, therefore, that in many minds a sense of depression should be associated with the spectacle of a numerically mighty nation which has done injustice to its early self, having towered high above its contemporaries when the world was young, to far as culture and civilisation are concerned, but having also long been reduced to a dead level of stagnation, favourable to the propagation of the human species, but fatal to the progress of human thought. But although China, the teaming home of this mentally stunted people, is to few but commercial minds an attractive land, yet it is one with which it is very important that we should become well acquainted. Too many interests of a material nature link us with "the flower land" to admit of our averting our eyes even from its most objectionable features. So useful a lesson is inculcated by each of its leading jollies that there can be no excuse for yielding to a natural dislike to regard them. Of real value, therefore, is such a work as that now before us, —a concise, unbiased, and remarkably readable account of China, compiled for the benefit of readers of every degree by so sound a sinologue as Mr. Douglass, the Professor of Chinese at King's College. From its unpretending pages may be pleasantly gained a fair idea of what the many millions are like who are characterised by the smile that is "childlike and bland," how they conduct themselves throughout their monotonous lives, what manner of beliefs they hold, and after what fashion they express themselves in speech. The chapters on "The Language" and "The Literature" may be especially recommended as being the result of the author's personal knowledge. In them he has at least succeeded in making his readers aware of the immense difficulties which beset the path of the student of Chinese, and of the elegant imbecility which is the characteristic of Chinese romantic literature.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1882.

WE note that the Editor of our contemporary the Tamworth *Observer* promises to publish under the heading "The Short and Simple Annals of the Poor," the names of all who have not paid their just debts to him for the last two years. If that interesting article is published, we shall very shortly after its appearance look out in the *Observer* for a series of sketches, entitled "Prison Reflections: A Study of the Law of Libel."

MRS. J. R. White summoned the master of the Yew Ki Washerman's shop, Lascare Row, to the Police Court this morning for using threatening and abusive language toward her.—Mrs. White said the defendant was her washerman, but as she had lost several things; she discontinued his services, when he tried to boycott by preventing other washermen from working for her. On the 7th instant he was abusive towards her, and had the insolence to shake his fist in her face.—A fine of a dollar or four days' incarceration, was imposed on the ungallant washerman.

SAY FIGARO.—I hear that a new torpedo of most marvellous construction and capabilities is now under the consideration of our War Office. Experiments testing it in every possible way have, in fact, been in course of progress for some months past at Woolwich, though I need scarcely say, the greatest official reticence is being observed. The inventor of this new torpedo—which, should it successfully go through the ordeal to which it is being exposed, will undoubtedly mark a new era in submarine warfare—is an Irishman; and rumor has it that the idea first flashed through his brain far up in the Australian bush. He thereupon communicated with a practical mechanician at Melbourne, the result of the interview being that both started for England by the next mail steamer. Arrived in London, no time was lost in placing the invention before the military authorities, who, as I have said, are still examining and deliberating. Lord Charles Beresford once said in the House of Commons that a Whitehead's fish torpedo could be made to do everything but speak. Well, I do not think the inventor of the new torpedo goes so far as to invest his weapon with vocal powers, though it would doubtless have something to say to the enemy in case of being tested in warfare; but he certainly claims for his invention automatic power which will make it seem a living and conscious agent in the terrible task it undertakes to perform.

THE VOTARY OF APOLLO AT THE CITY HALL.

A performance was given at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last evening, for the benefit of Mr. R. D'Orsay Ogden, late stage-manager for the Bandini Combination. The benefit was under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, the Administrator, H.E. Major-General Sargent, C.B., Colonel Parnell, C.H., and the Officers of the "Buffs." Colonel Parnell and the officers of the "Buffs" had kindly granted the services of their fine band for the occasion, and this tended greatly towards the success of the entertainment. The performance was not so well patronised as could have been desired when we consider the excellent programme, and also the object of the benefit, which latter circumstance is sufficiently well known to the public generally as to require no further comment from us. The performance opened with an overture by the full Band of the "Buffs," under the leadership of Bandmaster H. Quinn, which was exceedingly well received. After the conclusion of the overture, the curtain rose on J. B. Buckstone's celebrated comedietta "Jealousy" or "A Kiss In The Dark." We may here mention that the leading character in the comedietta, Mr. Selim Pettibone, played last night by Mr. Ogden, has always been a favorite part with eccentric comedians of a high order, and the gentleman who performed the character last evening had had the pleasure of performing the part in London before the talented author, who highly praised Mr. Ogden for his masterly conception and delineation of what is, admittedly, a very difficult part, and one that requires delicate handling. Mr. Ogden, who was the life and soul of the piece from beginning to end, kept the audience in one roar of laughter by his humorous picture of the jealous husband. He was altogether in his element last night, and we hope that "Old Stager," who so severely went for Mr. Ogden for his impersonation of King Claudius in Hamlet, was present, as we are sure that he would willingly accord to Mr. Ogden the position he deserves as an accomplished actor of character parts. Miss Ferguson as Mrs. Pettibone, entered thoroughly into the spirit of the character, and gave an admirable rendering of the *tear-joune to fit and kiss in the dark young wife*, and displayed great comedy powers and facial expression in the intrigues going on with her husband and young Fathom, her by-play meeting with much applause. Mr. Russell Schmidt was a satisfactory Frank Fathom, and added much to the success of the comedietta, although a trifle prone to go on with the dialogue before the audience had completely grasped the fun of the preceding sentence. The minor characters were satisfactorily filled, Mrs. Pear as Mary the housemaid, with her everlasting "Yes Sir," creating no end of amusement by her pertness and *etc.* She looked the part to the life, and acted with becoming discretion. After the conclusion of the comedietta, the Band of the "Buffs" performed a selection of Irish melodies in a most masterly manner, the singing of that ever popular and deservedly admired air "Come Back to Erin," charmingly rendered by the members of the Band, fairly bringing down the house. There can be no doubt that the band of the "Buffs" contributed largely to the success of the evening's entertainment, and we hope to again soon have the pleasure of hearing them in the comfort of the City Hall. Mr. Russell Schmidt created quite a *surore* by his rendering of the comic refrain "The Heathen Chinee," and we must certainly give the former great credit for his humorous rendering of a very funny and taking song. We might suggest to the slight actor that it would improve the impersonation if he were to appear in character as the *ring-tailed rooster* in a possible advance of Ambi.

however, there can be no doubt from the manner in which the refrain was received by the audience that the "Wily Chinkie" was a great draw. In response to an encore, Mr. Schmidt replied by giving an Irish comic song called "Patrick mind the baby," but we cannot help thinking that a repetition of the last verse of the "Chinkie" would have been more acceptable to the audience and would, undoubtedly, have been in much better taste. The ever popular Burletta "Ye Wandering Minstrel," which followed Mr. Schmidt's vocal efforts, was the *piece de resistance* of the evening, considerable interest being felt respecting the appearance of the votary of Apollo, from a mysterious advertisement which appeared in the local papers a few days back to the effect that a titled musical nobleman was shortly to visit Hongkong on a tour of the world. The nobleman eventually turned out to be none other than Mr. D'Orsay Ogden who, as Jim Baggs, gave some peculiar specimens of his musical ability. Mr. Ogden's make-up was simply exciting; a more murderous, blackguardly, and gin-besotted looking mortal that walked on the stage of the City Hall last evening it has never been our lot to witness on or off the stage, excepting in the lowest slums of London or the wilds of Staffordshire, commonly called the black country. Mr. Ogden's impersonation, from beginning to end, was laughable in the extreme, and we question much if Robson, the creator of the part, ever made more fun out of the character than did Mr. D'Orsay Ogden. The comet playing in the opening scene was rendered in a style that has certainly never been equalled by Reynolds or Levy in their earliest days of learning, and we are open at any moment to give Mr. Baggs more than ten-cent to *move on* should he happen to come under our window on a seafaring expedition. Miss Ferguson as Mrs. Cincum rattled through her part in good style, although we certainly think she was much too refined for the vulgar Mrs. Leo Hunter. Mr. S. M. Fraser-Smith, who played the part of Cricum at very short notice, owing to Mr. Inman's indisposition, spoke his lines clearly and well, and acted in a natural and easy manner. In more congenial part than the hem-pecked husband, we anticipate something better from Mr. Fraser-Smith, although his first appearance on the Hongkong stage was highly creditable. Mr. Schmidt as Tweedle had little to do, but did that little well, his corner tooling being much superior to that of his villainous looking rival, the redoubtable "Old Baggs." Mrs. Pears as Julia looked charming, and acted very nicely. At the conclusion of the "Burletta" the votary of Apollo thanked the audience for their kind patronage, and expressed a hope that they were satisfied with the entertainment he had provided for their amusement. The curtain was dropped amidst vociferous applause. To conclude the evening's entertainment, the Band of the "Buffs" performed a valse, and wound up with a few bars of the national anthem. A better evening's entertainment than last night's we have not witnessed for a long time; and had the weather been more favorable, we doubt not that a much larger audience would have mustered to support the votary of Apollo.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

The following telegrams appear in the Bombay Papers:—

LONDON, July 18th. Complaints are being made from Alexandria that Admiral Seymour is limited to carrying out police measures and defensive operations only.

France has suddenly decided to join England in the mandatory direction of affairs if Turkey refuses to intervene.

The alarm increases at Cairo.

The latest advice from Alexandria state that the English are organising a native police.

Dervish Pacha has been recalled by the Sultan to Constantinople.

Several Europeans have been murdered at Tanta.

July 24th. The British have occupied Ramleh after a slight skirmish, with no losses.

The French expeditionary force will be limited to 5000 men.

France joins England solely to protect the Suez Canal. The French will occupy Port Said to Ismailia. The British Ismailia to Suez.

Lord Hartington has notified that the expense of the Indian Contingent will be charged to India.

Lord Granville is rejoiced at the complete agreement with France regarding the Suez Canal and hoped Italy would co-operate in Egypt. France, he said, has not yet stated whether it will assist in the expedition into the interior. In conclusion, he said Europe was in favor of British action.

Mr. Gladstone made a similar statement to Lord Granville, and said the expedition would number 17,500 men, besides 3,000 who will sail later on. He further announced an increase of the income-tax for the half-year, to three pence.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19th. In consequence of the state of agitation prevailing at Cairo, an exodus of all Europeans has taken place, with the exception of two Germans.

Dervish Pacha is returning to Alexandria (Constantinople).

PARIS, July 18th.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. de Freycinet confirmed the statement that the French Government had accepted the invitation of the British Government for a joint protection of the Suez Canal. France, he said, will co-operate in a mixed occupation of Egypt, subject to the sanction of the Conference, and should Turkey refuse to intervene.

BOMBAY, July 20th. The Eastern Telegraph Company's telegram says:—"The Company's Office at Alexandria is to be completely destroyed by fire, and a clerk has lost his life there. The office is behind the Bourse, which is also probably destroyed. Suez is quiet, but it is generally believed by Europeans that they will not be able to return to the town until troops arrive."

LONDON, July 26th. Turkey has accepted in principle the dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt.

The House of Lords without a division agreed to the motion that the expense of the Indian contingent be charged to India.

The House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said that it was hopeless to expect Turkish intervention, and that in default of European co-operation, England must act alone and put an end to anarchy in Egypt. He calculated that the Expedition would last three months.

The British are fortifying Ramleh against a possible advance of Ambi.

THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE.

"I would like to see an editor," said a lady of rather prepossessing appearance, as she opened the door of the editorial room yesterday afternoon and glanced furtively into the apartment. "That is not a particularly herculean task, miss," said the horse reporter. "The *Tribune* has now on draught almost any brand of editorial thought that you can call for," and the adherent of Iroquois smiled a bland 210 smile, which seemed to reassure the young lady amazingly.

"Well," said the young lady, "I am going to graduate next week, and mamma said that perhaps if I read my essay to some editor he would point out any little defects in it and show how they could be remedied."

"Mamma told you that, did she?"

"Yes, sir."

"Your maternal ancestor," said the horse reporter, "is evidently a person of great mental fertility. She could not by any possibility have given you a more correct pointer. What is the title of your essay?"

"Life's Possibilities," was the reply.

"That is certainly a comprehensive subject," remarked the compiler of the 2,30 list "and in the case of lovely women may include anything from being mistress of the White House to changing out red flannel shirts on the West Side. You have got a pretty good nerve to tackle a subject of so sweeping a nature!"

The coming graduate seated herself alongside of the horse reporter's desk. "Shall I begin at the beginning?" she asked.

"I think you might better," was the reply.

"Schoolmarm, begin the girl, we stand upon the verge of a shoreless sea, the—"

"Hold on," said the horse reporter. "Come back and get the word again."

"Why, what is the matter, sir?" asked the young lady.

"That's all wrong," was the reply. "How can anyone stand upon the verge of a shoreless sea? If a sea's got a verge it isn't shoreless by quite considerable. You must rig that sentence up differently."

"Do you think so?"

"Certainly I do. You might as well say you were sitting in the arm-chair of a childless parlor. I suppose you have been there."

The young lady blushed and said she really didn't know. "Perhaps, then, you would be kind enough to suggest the outline of an essay for me. I hardly think the one I have written would suit you."

"Well," said the horse reporter, "you want to say something that will catch the old men that have nice young sons: something that will carry the old toughs back into the misty past with its flood of tender recollections, and make 'em feel as if they ought to have died early. The Ship of Life racket is a pretty good one."

"What?" asked the young lady.

"The Ship of Life racket," replied the horse reporter; "and seeing that you have started out on a sort of marine essay, perhaps it would be the best way to have it head. You take that sentence about the shimmering sea being kissed by the horizon for a starter, and then you go ahead. You want to describe the gulf in all its dreadful splendor, and tell a nice, easy lie about a steady ship that has come from the far-away islands of the Southern seas, where the breezes are laden with the balmy odor of spices, and all that kind of rubbish, you know. Then work up the peroration. Tell how the good ship, almost in sight of home, is attacked by the tempest. Give 'em a great talk about the erstwhile placid surface of the mighty deep being lashed into ungovernable fury by the fierce winds that seem to laugh a wild, demoniac laugh in very glee at the destruction they are causing. And then, when everything looks as dreary, and desolate, and hopeless as the editorial page of a Milward paper, lug out the light gleaming in all its pure radiance again, and have the ship get safely into port. Then say that the ship is the Ship of Life, and the light the light of a mother's love, or something like that, and sit down. You'll be sure to hit 'em hard if you do this."

"Do you really think so?"

"It's dead certain."

"Then I shall follow your advice; and let me thank you for your kindness," said the girl, as she started for the door.

"Au revoir," said the horse reporter. "Come in again after you are married and I will put you on to a nice name for your first baby!"—Chicago Tribune.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Saigon.—Per *Atalanta*, to-day, the 12th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Hainan and Pakhoi.—Per *Cephala*, to-day, the 12th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Swatow.—Per *China*, to-day, the 12th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Singapore and London.—Per *Tetronax*, to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Foobang*, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Felton*, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Arratoon*, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, Foochow.—Per *Kunming*, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Remus*, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Nigra Mart*, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Bangor*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 1.30 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Gedling*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong Kong List for the Far East* for 1882, which supersedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The Mail by British Contract Packet ("SHANNON") will be closed on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via *Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to approve of the following Hours for closing the English Mail till further notice, on the days mentioned below:—

Thursday, August 17th.

Do. 31st.

3.00 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.

4.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patternce ceases.

5.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

5.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until

5.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.

6.00 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, and news-papers without late fee, until 9.30 P.M., when the Supplementary Mail will be closed; Circulars will be returned to the Post Office.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.

Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's Riding Boots.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882.

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been com-

pleted which will enable this Office to

undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, includ-

ING DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS,

PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING

CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES,

LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAIN-

MENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and RE-

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1882.

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.
Banks are steadier to-day at quotation, there being more inclination to buy; holders of shares do not seem disposed to sell at the present rate. A few Docks are still on the market at 50 per cent. premium. No transactions in other stocks have taken place since we last wrote.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—130 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,575 per share, ex div.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex div.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$240 per share buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1010 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$315 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$27 per share premium, ex div.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$105 per share, ex div., sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—3 per cent. premium.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$190 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$135 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—21 percent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/9

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/6

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/9

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 4/70

Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/82

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 22/4

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 22/4

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight 72/4

Private, 30 days' sight 73/4

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$620 (Allowance, Taels 56.)

OLD MALWA per picul, \$680 (Allowance, Taels 56.)

NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest 857/4

New Patna (first choice) per chest 857/4

New Patna, (bottom) per chest 858/0

Old Patna (bottom) per chest 855/5

New BENAKA (without choice) per chest 854/5

New BENAKA (bottom) per chest 855/0

PERSIAN per picul, 8410

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From MESSRS. FALCONER & CO'S REGISTER).

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—1 P.M. 30.60

Thermometer—4 P.M. 80.51

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Water) 78

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 77

Thermometer—1 P.M. 80

Thermometer—1 P.M. 80

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 78

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Water) 78

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 77

To-DAY.

Barometer—1 P.M. 30.60

Thermometer—4 P.M. 80.51

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Water) 78

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 77

Thermometer—1 P.M. 80

Thermometer—1 P.M. 80

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 78

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Water) 78

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 77

TO-DAY.

Barometer—1 P.M. 30.60

Thermometer—4 P.M. 80.51

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Water) 78

Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 77

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Thermometer—1 P.M. (Water) 78

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Thermometer—1 P.M. (Water) 49

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 48

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Water) 48

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 47

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Water) 47

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 46

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Water) 46

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 45

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Water) 45

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 44

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Water) 44

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 43

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Water) 43

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 42

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Water) 42

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 41

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Water) 41

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 40

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Water) 40

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 39

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Water) 39